

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-19 are pending. Claims 1, 4 and 12-19 have been amended.

Claims 1-8 and 10-19 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gelsinger, U.S. Patent No. 5,892,511, in view of Oran, U.S. Patent No. 5,757,371. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gelsinger in view of Oran, and further in view of Shields, U.S. Patent No. 5,910,802. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 recites displaying, when it is determined that a first predetermined input is performed within a selection area corresponding to a window displayed on said first display area or a forefront window out of the plurality of windows displayed in the overlapping manner on said first display area, a window corresponding to the selection area detected as the first predetermined input on said second display area. In addition, the independent claims have been amended to clarify that the first display area is on a first display screen and the second display area is on a second display screen. Neither Gelsinger nor Oran teach or suggest this feature.

The Examiner asserts that Gelsinger teaches that the selection area corresponding to a window displayed on said first display area corresponds to the task bar. In this example, the first display area is the display 400 in Fig. 1. To teach the above-noted feature of claim 1, the reference must provide for an operation whereby an input is performed in the task bar, i.e., an icon is selected, and then a window corresponding to that icon is displayed on the second display area. This is not possible. The window which corresponds to the icon on the task bar is already displayed on the first display in a specific place. When a user clicks on the icon on the task bar, that window may open or close, but it will not move to a second display area on a second display screen. Thus, Gelsinger can not possibly teach displaying a window corresponding to the selection area that said detector detects as the first predetermined input on said second display

area. This is because the window corresponding to that icon on the task bar is already displayed in the first display area and Gelsinger does not disclose that clicking on the icon with a mouse or something equivalent will cause the window to move to a second display area on a second display screen.

Further, according to the claimed invention, when the first predetermined input corresponding to the window in the first display area is provided into the selection area within the second display area, the window is displayed on the second display area.

In contrast, Oran relates to the taskbar and its associates in Window 95, and describes what happens at a time when the menu button is operated in the taskbar.

In the claimed invention, it is determined at first that the predetermined input onto the selection area in the second display area such as a click operation, a slide operation by the touch pen and etc. Therefore, in Oran, it is assumed that a portion that is firstly operated is the second display area in the claimed invention.

Figure 2 of Oran illustrates the taskbar 28 and the desktop 30. In Figure 3, it is shown a state that two menu buttons 38 and 40 is displayed in the taskbar 28, and the former button is for MS Word and the latter button is for mailer.

In the state shown in Fig. 3, if there is an operation that the left button is clicked of the mouse at a time that the cursor 41 is placed onto the button 38 by the mouse, as shown in Fig. 4, the active window for MS Word is opened in the desktop. Thus, in Oran, if the predetermined input is applied to the selection area of the second display area, the active window is formed on the desktop what is assumed as the first display area. This is not what is being claimed.

Rather, as described above, if the first predetermined input corresponding to the window in the first display area is provided into the selection area of the second display area, that window

is displayed on the second display area. In contrast, in Oran, only the active window is opened in the first display area (desktop).

Furthermore, in the claimed invention, the selection area should be a selection area corresponding to the window displayed in the first display area, and therefore, at a time that the selection area is to be operated, it is necessary to display any window in the first display area. However, as described above, the window of Oran is displayed after that the menu button of the taskbar was operated, and therefore, Oran completely fails to teach or suggest the above-described condition related to “selection area” in the claimed invention.

Oran's Fig. 11 shows a context menu 66 display at a time that the right button of the mouse is clicked while the cursor is placed onto the menu button 44. As similar to the active window, such a context menu is also firstly displayed upon the operation of the menu button in the taskbar. That is, in Oran, not only the active window but also the context menu is firstly displayed on the first displayed area when the menu button, in the taskbar corresponding to the second display area is operated, and further, such the menu button is entirely different from the selection area in the present invention. Therefore, Oran does not overcome the deficiencies of Gelsinger.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, withdrawal of the rejections and allowance of this application are earnestly solicited. Should the Examiner have any questions regarding this application, or deem that any formalities need to be addressed prior to allowance, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at the phone number below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency, or credit any overpayment, in the fee(s) filed, or asserted to be filed, or which should have been filed herewith

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(or with any paper hereafter filed in this application by this firm) to our Account No. 14-1140,
referencing Attorney Docket No. 723-1984.

Respectfully submitted,

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